

MONTEREY COUNTY Labor News

Covering the Counties of Monterey and San Benito

17th Year—No. 12

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1954

Whole No. 838

Work for Laborers Gains Throughout Monterey Area

Improved employment conditions for union laborers in the Monterey Peninsula area were reported last week by George E. Jenkins, secretary of Monterey Laborers Union 690. Jenkins reported fewer members out of work now than for some time, with some new projects due to start.

Colton School reconstruction is expected soon, with the contract to be awarded next week. Jenkins

pointed out. A \$1,250,000 model project has been started on Fremont St., across from the Navy Line School.

A large number of new houses will be built in the area, judging from recent announcements. One project just getting underway in Monterey may add 350 new homes, this in addition to a 45 house development on Ord Grove Ave. in Seaside and a 25 house project in the Mission tract.

Contract negotiations are underway again by Local 690 for lumber yard workers, Jenkins said. The union is asking an increase of 5 cents an hour, plus four paid holidays. Answer from employer representatives is awaited.

An agreement has been reached with plaster contractors calling for an increase of 2½ cents an hour, to \$2.70 an hour, for plaster tenders as of Nov. 1. Work was held up for tenders, it was reported.

The Laborers Health and Welfare plan continues to be of value to Local 690 and its membership.

More than \$2,396 in benefits was paid to union members last month,

with one man receiving some \$700 for his wife, who had to have an operation.

Jenkins added that he has had to file a complaint to get back pay due a member, Joe Toledo, employed by Underground Construction Co. of Los Gatos.

Culinary 355 To Get Back Popular Secy.

Belle Fowles, popular office secretary for Culinary-Bartenders Union 355 of Salinas, was due back at the job this week, according to Alfred J. Clark, union business manager.

Mrs. Fowles left the position last year because of the press of personal affairs but agreed to return to the union desk when Jewell Senter, who has served as office secretary in past months, informed Clark that she was resigning to move to San Francisco to be with her husband, transferred there.

AFL in Seattle in '56

Seattle, Wash. (PAI)—With the echoes of the 1954 AFL convention in Los Angeles still in the air, Seattle is planning for its role as host to the 1956 convention. In between, of course, comes the 1955 meeting in Chicago. Harry Carr, president of the Central Labor Council of Seattle, will name a convention committee next month.

New Postmaster For Monterey

Kenneth Brown, assistant postmaster in Monterey for the past 18 years, has been named postmaster at the Monterey Post Office. Brown, who has a record of 32 years of postal service, succeeds Boyd Beall as postmaster. The appointment, temporary until confirmed, was announced by J. M. Roach, San Jose postal inspector.

THERE'S PROFIT IN GOOD WAGES!

Burlington, Iowa.—After 49 years as a union contractor in the cement construction industry, Herbert Carlson retired with fulsome praise of unions.

"You can make more money by paying good wages," he said, "and cooperating with the labor union. I have found it necessary to fire only one employee during my entire existence."

"I have always been willing and able to meet the union wage scale and found out that well-paid men make the best citizens."

Historic Demo Sweep Rebukes GOP Policies

Resentful against a new administration that in two years has worked largely for the benefit of the wealthy and given the working, consuming public a bleak unemployment outlook, the American public utilized its democratic process last week and put the Democrats back in control of Congress in a rare election upset.

It was especially a labor victory, as labor-backed men went into office in a big labor vote turn-out, particularly in the industrial areas where unemployment is the big issue, according to AFL President George Meany.

"The success of our get-out-the-vote drive in the cities in an off-year election will spur 'Labor's League for Political Education' to even greater efforts in 1956 when we are determined to make an all-out fight for the election of a thoroughly liberal Congress," Meany said.

In California, Congress candidates didn't fare as well as on the national scene, but labor's state legislators were successful, and this, plus election of an AFL-backed governor, assure us of no such laws as "right to work" in the near future, according to Secy. C. J. Haggerty of the State Federation of Labor.

Though labor-backed Congress candidates did not fare so well in California, State Senate and Assembly candidates were very successful and this fact, plus the election of an AFL-backed governor, give us strong assurance that there will not very likely be any vicious anti-labor legislation such as a "right to work" law in California in the near future, in the opinion of Secy. C. J. Haggerty of the State Federation of Labor.

Secy. Haggerty said he was pleased with labor's gains on both state and national levels but said labor must now act decisively in order to translate the election returns into actual benefits for the working people.

Following is the Federation LLPE statement on last week's election.

Governor Goodwin J. Knight led the state AFL ticket for top California offices last week as he piled up an approximate 500,000 vote margin over Candidate Richard Graves in the fight for Governor.

AFL-backed Harold J. Powers was returned as Lieutenant Governor, winning by some 380,000 over opponent Edward R. Roybal.

Despite aggressive AFL support, Congressman Samuel W. Yorty lost his bid to unseat the incumbent U.S. Senator Thomas H. Kuchel.

Secretary of State Frank M. Jordan won re-election over candidate Daniel Raeburn. Jordan was endorsed by the AFL.

AFL-endorsed George D. Collins Jr. and George E. Johnson both lost to incumbents in their respective campaigns for Controller and State Treasurer.

Collins lost to Robert C. Kirkwood and Johnson to Charles G. Johnson.

In the vital Congressional races, AFL candidate B. F. Sisk defeated incumbent Oakley Hunter in the 12th District embracing Fresno, Madera, and Merced Counties.

However, in the 6th Congressional District, incumbent Robert L. Condon lost to John F. Baldwin Jr. Condon had the AFL endorsement in a bitter fight centered on "Communist" charges hurled by both Baldwin and Vice President Richard Nixon.

Condon carried Solano County by almost 2000 votes, but lost Contra Costa County by some 3000.

Five out of seven AFL candidates won their State Senate races. Richard Richards in Los Angeles and Robert I. McCarthy in San Francisco both gained their Senate seats by wide margins.

Twenty-three of 54 AFL candidates were elected to the State Assembly. In Los Angeles County alone, three AFL-backed candidates replaced anti-labor incumbents.

Incumbent George R. Reilly was the lone winner of three AFL candidates for State Board of Equalization posts.

AFL positions carried in 12 of 16 issues before the voters as proposed amendments to the state constitution. The state AFL took no position on four propositions.

Those who would treat politics and morality apart will never understand the one or the other.
—John, Viscount Morley

Bread and Butter Facts

Farm Workers Are by Far Lowest Paid Help in Nation

Farm workers are by far the lowest paid of any group of American workers, but few people realize just how little they actually make. There is a tendency for the public to think that the minimum wage required by the Wage-Hour Law serves as some protection for all workers. The fact is that farm workers are excluded from this protection. Their employers are not legally required to pay them even the low 75 cents hourly minimum fixed by the law.

AVERAGE IS LOW

In the Spring of this year—the season when the average wage for farm workers is at its lowest—the average hourly pay for hired farm workers was only 58 cents an hour. This average is not pulled down by the inclusion of members of farmer families; it refers only to the hired workers. And it should be remembered that many hired workers of course earn far less than the 58 cents average.

During the peak harvest season, about Oct. 1 of this year, the Department of Agriculture reports that the average wage for hired farm workers was 68 cents. This is two cents less than at the same time last year.

There are important regional differences in farm-worker wages, but in only one region did the average creep above \$1 in October 1954. This was on the Pacific Coast where it was \$1.05.

LOWEST PAY IN SOUTH

The lowest pay is in the southern states, which have the majority of the hired farm workers. The average in October in South Carolina was not quite 40 cents an hour. It was 45 cents in Georgia and Mississippi, and only two cents higher in Alabama and Tennessee.

These wage levels contrast not only with the 75-cent minimum of the Wage-Hour Law but with the \$1.81 an hour earned by the average factory worker in September of this year. In the southern states alone, the average factory worker is now paid roughly three times as much as the average hired agricultural worker.

These low-paid farm workers are not a mere handful. They number well over 2 million and, during the peak season, rise to over 3 million.

The common notion that farm workers are largely year-round hands who eat at the farmer's family table is misleading. Only some 5 percent of all farm workers are employed throughout the year on small farms under this type of arrangement. The overwhelming majority work several months a year on the large-scale, industrial-type farms. And more than a fifth of hired farm workers are migratory workers who travel in search of work from one region to another with the changing seasons.

ONLY PART OF PLIGHT

The low wage rates reflect only part of the plight of the average farm worker. Most farm hands can look to only limited employment. Much of the time of the migratory workers is taken up in moving and in waiting for crops to ripen.

The most recent study available on annual earnings of farm workers is for the year 1952. It showed that 75 percent of all hired farm workers (who had at least 25 days or more of farm employment) earned wages of less than \$1,400 that year. Only 13 percent earned more than \$2,000.

This same study by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, presented another noteworthy statistic. Those farm workers who put in at least 25 days or more of work on a farm during the year earned an average of only \$900 over the entire year. About \$660 of this was earned from an average of some 136 days of available farm work, while the remainder was pieced together from some 32 days of employment obtained in nonfarm jobs.

WIVES MUST WORK

Result is reflected not only in the substandard level of living of most of these workers, but in the fact that the heads of farm worker families are forced to work in the fields at every opportunity to

eke out some additional income.

As one concrete means of helping to ease their plight, the AFL and its National Agricultural Workers Union have long urged the enactment of a legal minimum wage floor for hired farm workers on at least the large-scale, industrial-type farm enterprises (as distinguished from members of a farmer's family or the occasional hired hand on a family-type farm).

The conscience of the American people requires that such provision of the long-overdue decent livable minimum wage standard for farm workers be made a major order of business for the newly elected incoming Congress.

Administration Is Plotting to Destroy TVA, Says Clapp

Washington.—Gordon Clapp, former chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, charged that the Eisenhower Administration's private power proposal for TVA is "the opening step in a program deliberately planned to destroy the TVA."

Clapp, who resigned his chairmanship last May, told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee investigating the Dixon-Yates contract, that he saw the combination of two private utilities and two Federal agencies—the Atomic Energy Commission and the Budget Bureau—as engaged in an effort "to squeeze TVA into submission to public utilities so that in future years they can dictate to municipalities and rural electric co-operatives and rural electric co-operatives."

He said this holds serious "potential" for the whole nation because other areas use the authority and its "yardstick" on electric rates and efficiency.

Meantime, Maj. Gen. Kenneth Nichols, AEC general manager, wrote a letter to the subcommittee showing that only two members of the five-member AEC had favored the Dixon-Yates deal. President Eisenhower had directed the AEC to negotiate the deal with two private utility firms. One member abstained from voting, another withdrew from the meeting at which the contract was considered because "he felt he was not sufficiently acquainted to execute a judgment upon it," and the fifth place on the commission was vacant at the time.

Clapp described the proposed agreement as a "bad financial arrangement for the United States," as an "unsound engineering scheme," and "unwise public policy to start this move to whittle away TVA."

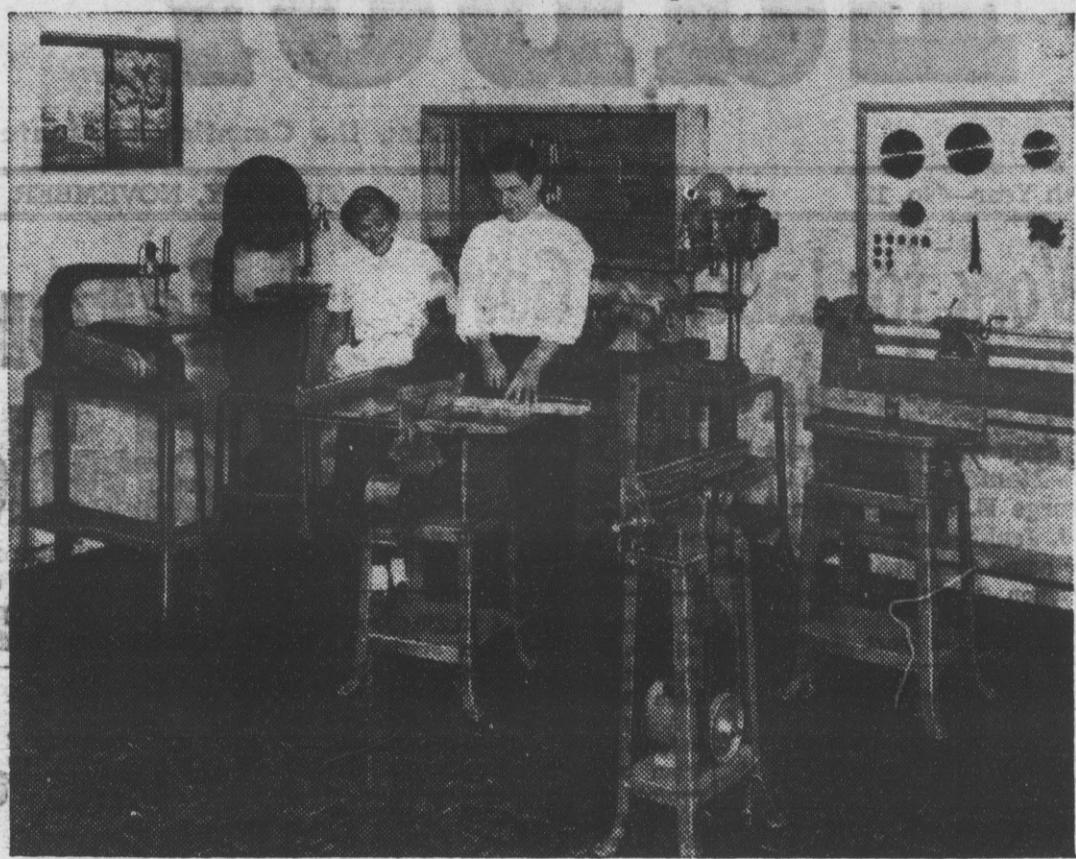
The Dixon-Yates contract, about which Clapp testified the TVA board had been "kept in the dark" for months, provides that Middle South Utilities and the Southern Co. will construct a \$107 million steam plant at West Memphis, Ark. This will feed power across the Mississippi River to TVA, relieving the authority from a similar amount it now provides to an atomic plant at Paducah, Ky.

Opponents of the plan point out that no competitive bids were asked on the contract, that the utilities are guaranteed at least a 9 percent return and that the U.S. Government must pay all Federal, state and local taxes for the combine.

Chairman William Langer (N.D.) of the subcommittee promised that the deal would be fully exposed in the Congressional Record after the Senate returns Nov. 8.

Four out of five working Americans now are employed by others, compared with one out of five 100 years ago.

You Can Win This Workshop; Enter Now!



A COMPLETE HOME WORKSHOP will be awarded sometime in December to the first prize winner of the Pouch Barn Contest. Made by Delta, one of the most important manufacturers of power tools, the prize includes these nine units: tilting arbor circular saw, 4-inch deluxe jointer planer, 11-inch drill press, 8½-inch disc sander, 14-inch band saw, ball bearing reversible spindle with 16 speeds, 24-inch high speed ball bearing scroll saw with tilting table and a 6-inch ball bearing grinder with two shielded grinding wheels. All units come complete with individual motor and stands.

If you have not yet entered the Mail Pouch Barn Contest now is the time. There are only two weeks to go before the contest expires on Nov. 30. All you have to do is name the cow in the Mail Pouch barn. Send in as many entries as you wish. Each entry must be accompanied by a "circle" from the front of a Mail Pouch Chewing tobacco package or a coupon or package face from any of these

brands of pipe tobacco also made by the Mail Pouch Tobacco Company — Kentucky Club, Brush Creek, Christian Peper's Pouch Mixture, Crosby Square, Donniford, London Dock, Whitehall. Entries must be postmarked not later than midnight, November 30, 1954.

Just print name for the cow in the Mail Pouch barn in not over 3 words.

COW NAME

Mail to Mail Pouch Barn Contest, Dept. B, P.O. Box 94, New York 45, N.Y. Send with each entry a Mail Pouch "circle" cut from the front of a package of Mail Pouch Tobacco—or a coupon or package face from any of these brands of smoking tobacco: Kentucky Club, Brush Creek, Christian Peper's Pouch Mixture, Crosby Square, Donniford, London Dock, Whitehall. Entries must be postmarked not later than midnight, November 30, 1954.

Print your name.

Street

City Zone State

I certify that I am 18 years of age or older.

Democrats Sweep State Offices In Pennsylvania

Harrisburg, Pa.—State Senator George Leader led a Democratic sweep of state offices by defeating Lt. Gov. Lloyd Wood for governor of Pennsylvania, ending 16 years of Republican rule. Leader, who drummed on unemployment and the two-year-old GOP-sponsored state sales tax, during his campaign, gained a majority of more than 250,000 votes over the hand-picked candidate of Gov. John Fine.

The Republicans elected 16 Representatives to 14 for the Democrats. In 1952, 19 Republican and 11 Democratic congressmen were elected.

Fifteen counties which went Republican in the 1950 gubernatorial election switched to the Democratic side this year. Three others which were about even four years ago also went Democratic.

In the 19th District, where President Eisenhower has his farm, Democrat James Quigley defeated the incumbent Republican, Walter Stauffer.

NAM Propaganda Machine Grows

Long Beach, Calif.—The National Association of Manufacturers was accused of placing biased material before students and teachers.

Charles P. Scully, attorney for the State Federation of Labor, said:

"Great quantities of materials, prepared by the NAM, are being circulated in the schools."

He singled out studies in economics and labor relations. He added: "That's getting too close to home for organized labor."

Keep Dues Paid Up!

Making Ends Meet

'Economy' Beef Grades Offer Consumer Best Price Values

Do you know the difference between "economy" beef and the other grades of beef? The difference is important if you're interested in stretching your meat dollars because economy beef often offers you the best price values.

The thing that makes the difference with beef is the way the cattle are fattened out on the range. Some are given a special diet of cottonseed meal, corn, and other grains, while others are fed on regular grass and roughage. Since it costs less to let cattle graze on grass than to feed them special grains, the beef from the pastured cattle—"economy" beef—sells at lower prices. And when prices farmers receive for cattle drop, the "economy" cattle are generally sold first and with the largest price reductions.

However, despite the price differences, the less expensive grass-fed cattle make just as nutritious beef, although they are leaner and not as juicy or tender as grain-fed cattle.

To tell what type of beef you're buying, check the Federal grade stamps, marked in purple on retail cuts.

There are four retail grades. The top grades are USDA Prime and Choice, as you would expect, are from grain-fed cattle. Then come the "economy" grades—USDA Good and Commercial.

Some retail stores do not sell these economy grades, so you may have to shop around a bit to find those which do.

Your efforts will be rewarded, however, in lower meat bills, and with little extra cooking care economy beef makes dishes that are tasty and tender as the higher grades.

Porterhouse, T-bone and club steaks in the USDA Good grade

can be broiled the same as the higher grades, although you should probably serve the meat more well-done to assure its being tender. Here's a cooking guide for other cuts of USDA Good: braise or pot roast bottom round; braise top round; pot roast the rump, blade chuck and shoulder arm roast cuts; and roast rib-roast cuts.

Cuts from USDA Commercial grade generally come from older animals and, unless you use a meat tenderizer, they require slow moist pot roasting or braising to make them tender.

HOUSEHOLD HINT

When washing walls and wood trim, here's a point to remember. Wash them from the bottom up, because water that trickles down a soiled dry surface will leave streaks that are difficult to remove. Water that drips down a wall already moistened and clean, however, will not stain it.

BUYING TIP

Market reporters say wholesale prices of lettuce have been dropping rapidly during the past weeks, and that the lower wholesale price should be reflected at retail levels.

UNION LABEL

* Vote for better products on the consumer front. Select those items that bear the union label to help defeat substandard working conditions.

Observe Safety Rules!

Ike Health Plan is Phoney all the Way

(Public Affairs Institute)

There are few people who would deny that adequate medical protection at reasonable cost is one of the glaring needs of the day.

Almost more than any other expense, mounting doctor and hospital bills, so seldom planned for in advance, throw the average American family deeper and deeper in the red. And many try to avoid these bills by neglecting their health.

In 1952 all medical care in this country cost \$9.4 billion. Of this total only \$1.6 billion—17 per cent—was covered by health insurance programs. It is a safe bet that a good percentage of the \$7.8 billion in costs that were not covered added to the burdensome and worrisome debts of many families.

The need of taking direct action on this problem of health protection or insurance has brought forth a number of proposals.

President Truman, for example, recommended a Federal pre-paid medical program. It was known as the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill and received much labor support. However, it failed to make much progress in Congress.

"REINSURANCE"

President Eisenhower advanced another proposal for the 83rd Congress. He asked for a voluntary health reinsurance program. This would have set up a revolving fund of \$25 million which would ease the risks of health insurance companies. Backers say that this would lower rates and encourage more people to take out health insurance.

The reinsurance proposal was vigorously attacked by many labor spokesmen as well as by liberal congressmen as a weak program which would not actually extend voluntary health coverage to a single person. It was defeated in the House by 238-134.

Eisenhower's health reinsurance program issue is not dead, however. The President, in a pre-election speech in New York, said he would submit it to the next Congress.

"By its passage," Eisenhower said, "millions would have had the opportunity—out of their own provident thrift—to increase their protection against the cost of sickness. In this way, we would help ease the catastrophic shock of illness and injury on the individual citizens and families of America."

Rep. John Dingell (D., Mich.) immediately blasted the President's renewed endorsement of his health reinsurance bill as showing "how little he understands the magnitude of the health program."

"NOT HELP ANYONE"

So, the health reinsurance issue will surely come to the fore as an issue for the 84th Congress.

The way the program would work is that insurance companies would be insured against extensive losses. Beyond a certain point in the red they would get back three quarters of their losses from the Government revolving fund. Backers say it would permit the insurance companies as well as cooperative health programs to extend coverage and ease benefits.

Rep. John Dingell (D., Mich.), a spokesman for so many opposed to the program, offered these fundamental reasons for fighting it:

1. It would not extend voluntary health coverage to a single additional person. In other words, it would be no help to the lower income groups who really need it.

2. It would not improve health care for those now covered.

3. It would not reduce costs. In fact, it would have the effect of increasing premium costs by adding reinsurance premiums to present insurance premiums.

4. Insurance companies don't want reinsurance and see no way it would be useful to them. Only actuarially sound companies can get the government reinsurance and these are the very companies which would not need the bill.

During the House hearings last summer Rep. Arthur Klein (D.,

BLDG. TRADE PAY RAISES

Washington—Painters showed the greatest wage rate gains among unionized building trades workers in the 3-month period ending October 1, the Labor Department reports.

The Department reported the results of its quarterly survey of seven major building trades in 85 cities. It said pay scales for painters rose 3.3 cents an hour on the average. Union workers in most of the other building trades studied showed gains ranging from 2.0 to 2.7 cents an hour. For plumbers, the scales rose 1.0 cents, and for building laborers, 0.7 cents.

One out of every nine wage rate adjustments made in the trades through collective bargaining called for increases of 15 cents, and another one out of nine for 12½ cents. One out of four called for 10 cents an hour and one in six for 5 cents an hour. However, a greater proportion of the workers whose pay scales went up were affected by the 15 and 12½ cent increases than by the 10 and 5 cent pay hikes.

For all the workers, hourly pay scales rose an average of eight-tenths of 1 per cent during the 3-month period, the Bureau of Labor Statistics survey showed. The estimated average wage scale of the building trades workers was \$2.82 an hour on October 1.

Aid United Fund

Mobile, Ala. (PAI)—Supporters of the United Fund campaign here think that Local 113, AFL United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers have set something of a record. The local of 482 National Gypsum workers has subscribed 100 per cent to the "One Hour a Month Club."

Slaughterhouse Workers Gain \$5 In New Contract

Santa Rosa.

A new contract granting a wage boost of \$4.50 weekly has gone into effect for slaughterhouse and horsemeat plants in the jurisdiction of Butchers 364.

In addition to the pay raise, employees will also receive an allowance of 50 cents weekly for "tool and clothing expense," explains Business Agent Everett Matzen.

The pay scale for a journeyman under the new contract is now \$106.10 per week, retroactive to August 21. Notice of the new terms has been sent to all members, says Matzen.

Asks U.S. to Recover \$3½-Million "Windfall"

Washington.—Norman Mason, commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration, asked the Justice Department to recover a windfall of nearly \$3½ million in what he declared is "one of the most shocking" of the "windfall" scandals being uncovered.

The case involves the Parkchester Apartment Development in New Orleans and its parent organization, the Shelby Construction Co., as well as the three principals, Paul Kapelow, Louis Leader and Emil Bluestein.

Mason identified the case as the seventh in which the Government is trying to recover "windfalls" and thus remove the injustices to tenants whose rents are based on inflated mortgage loans. The total "windfall" in the seven cases was estimated at more than \$12 million.

DEMOS TO EYE UNFAIR TAXES

Bonham, Tex.—Rep. Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.), due to become Speaker of the House when it meets in January, said the Democratic Party will try to "iron out" the farm program and tax inequities and work for a non-partisan foreign policy. Rayburn was re-elected to his 22nd term in Congress without opposition.

He said that "we'll try to make a farm program more serviceable to farmers."

"We'll look the tax structure over and iron out any inequities," the Texan said in a statement. "We'll make a tax bill that will be fair to all people. We shall be for a strong foreign policy and we'll try to make it a non-partisan policy. We feel we should have a strong national defense, as we had when the Democrats were in, as long as the world is in danger and in the shape it is now."

Union wages make Christmas shopping a pleasure. Spend your Union Wages for Union Goods in Union Stores.

ECONOMY DRUG CO.

434 Alvarado
Monterey, Calif.



"Our dryer really gets a workout... yet it costs so little to run!"

says Mrs. Barrett Coates, Jr., 28 Plaza Drive, Berkeley, California (shown here with her daughters, Holly, Robin and Laurel and baby son, John).

"With three active girls and a baby boy to keep in clean clothes—I do a washing as often as three or four times a day. So this automatic dryer has really been a lifesaver! It's been on the go steadily since we got it, over a year ago. Yet it runs so economically, I've hardly noticed the difference in our P. G. and E. bills!"

Like Mrs. Coates, homemakers throughout California are discovering the work-saving convenience of the modern, automatic clothes dryer. And a dryer costs so little to operate, thanks to low P. G. and E. rates. Why not take full advantage of California's low-cost gas and electricity. Let an automatic dryer provide perfect year-round clothes-drying climate for you!

Gas and electricity are cheap in California

P·G·E.
Pacific Gas and Electric Company

MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

Official Organ of the Central Labor Union of Monterey County, Salinas, Calif.; Monterey Peninsula Central Labor Council, Monterey, Calif.; Monterey County Building Trades Council, Monterey, Calif.

Salinas Office: 117 Pajaro St. Mail Address: P.O. Box 1410, Salinas, Calif.

Published Tuesdays at 5823 Occidental Street, Oakland 8, California. Entered as second-class matter October 14, 1953, at the post office of Oakland, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

POSTMASTER: Please send Form 3579, Change of Address, to P. O. Box 307, Oakland 8, California.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year \$3.00
Single Copies 10c

Special Rates to Unions Subscribing in a Body

Advertising Rates on Application

The editorial policy of this paper is not reflected in any way by the advertisements or signed communications printed herein.



The Election

There was a definite anti-Administration trend in the 1954 elections which the White House and all members of Congress should take into consideration in their future policy decisions.

Clear and unmistakable was the strong protest vote among the working men and women in the cities of the nation against the Administration's do-nothing policy on unemployment.

In a strong comeback from the Republican landslide of 1952, the Democrats recaptured control of both Houses of Congress. This must be interpreted as a rebuke to the Administration and its program, even though the Democratic margin of control turned out to be smaller than many political prognosticators and polls had forecast. If the Administration can take comfort in being beaten less overwhelmingly than the polls indicated, it is confessing defeatism.

Of course, the gains made by labor in the off-year election were only relative. This was anticipated by the AFL's Executive Council in its annual report to the 1954 convention in Los Angeles last September. The council said flatly that the election of a clear prolabor majority in Congress "is unlikely prior to 1956."

Thus, a realistic appraisal of the results shows substantial gains were made and even greater gains are possible two years hence when a greater turnout of voters is assured because of the Presidential campaign.

Still looking to the future, what is going to happen to the legislative objectives of the AFL in the 84th Congress which meets next January?

The line-up on paper is still antilabor. In both the House and Senate, reactionaries in the Democratic and Republican parties can combine at any time to defeat liberal, progressive legislation.

But will they? It doesn't pay to be too optimistic about politicians on the reactionary side, but they do pay attention to election trends. The gains made by labor in the 1954 elections are likely to make the reactionaries a bit more moderate. Furthermore, President Eisenhower now is in the position of having to consult with Democratic Congressional leaders before submitting legislative recommendations to Congress. This, in itself, is conducive to a more liberal course on national economic policies.

From labor's point of view, the 1954 elections were a successful trial run which augurs well for far greater victories in 1956.

No Help Wanted Tragedy

"Three and a half to five million unemployed, no matter which set of figures you use (and there are both) are not just statistics. One hundred and sixty-seven depressed areas are not just statistics. Each number is a human being who needs food, clothing, shelter, medical care."

"The statistics are families whose children need shoes, who need their teeth fixed, who need a seat in a safe school. It isn't a statistic that stands helplessly before a 'no help wanted' sign. It's a human being."

"To the Administration, maybe the three and a half million figure is no cause for alarm. To the man and woman behind that statistic, there's plenty of heartache. You might argue with cold calculations that we are not in a depression."

"Well, maybe WE'RE not, but the millions of unemployed are."

"This is exactly what I mean by the misunderstanding of human dignity. Have you heard those Republican speeches? We're talked at as if we didn't have the intelligence to understand more than a two-syllable word. The tone? Kindly, fatherly, the gentle pat on the head, the 'there, there, there, now, we know just what ails you.' — Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.), speech in Miami, Fla."

'HELP WANTED' - 1500 ANSWER

Donaldson's Crossroads, Pa. — as far away as 25 miles poured into the town beginning at daybreak. By 8 a.m. police estimated more than 700 autos were jammed around the crossroads while the occupants milled around looking for "the guy who's doing the hiring."

After the Monongehela Iron & Metal Co. ran the ad, workers from



GEORGE JENKINS
Bus. Agt. Laborers Union 690,
Monterey

NEW EARNINGS TEST

Beginning next year, the conditions under which Social Security benefits can be paid while a person is working will be changed. The earnings test for the employed and the self-employed will be the same; all earned income will be judged on a yearly basis after 1954.

After 1954, if you are under age 72, and getting monthly benefit payments as a retired worker, you are permitted earnings from employment or self-employment of as much as \$1,200 in a year. The total of allowable earnings, however, is the combination of any earnings from both employment and self-employment. Furthermore, earnings from any kind of work must be counted, whether or not the work is covered by the Social Security law.

Here is an example of how the new law will work. Mr. J. retired last year and started getting old-age benefit payments. He took a seasonal job last summer at \$80 a month for three months. Since he exceeded the \$75-a-month limitation on earnings, he could not get benefit payments for those three months. His brother, also retired and getting old-age benefit payments, has a small business. Last year, he had net earnings of \$800 from that business, which did not affect his benefit payments. Moreover, he took a seasonal job for two months and had a wage income of \$75 a month from that source. This additional earned income did not affect his benefit payments.

In 1955, and thereafter, the picture will be different. Mr. J. will be permitted to take a seasonal job next summer at any wage without losing any of his month's benefit payments provided the total of his yearly earnings does not exceed \$1,200. On the other hand, his brother will lose one or more month's payments if his self-employment income or the total of his self-employment net earnings plus his wage income from a seasonal job exceeds \$1,200.

In brief, after 1954, if you are getting old-age and survivors insurance benefit payments, work throughout the year, and have earnings from any source in excess of \$1,200 in a year, you will lose one month's payment for every \$80, or fraction of \$80, you earn over \$1,200. The term "throughout the year" is significant. If Mr. J. did not have wages in excess of \$80 in any month, he would not lose his Social Security benefit for that month, no matter how much his total year's earnings might be. By the same token, if his brother did not render substantial services in self-employment for any month, or did not have wages in excess of \$80 in that month, he could accept his benefit check for that month regardless of total earnings. As limitations on earnings for beneficiaries apply only to persons under 72, both Mr. J. and his brother can have earnings of any amount after reaching that age and still accept all their benefit payments.

Your Security Office is at 196 San Augustine St., San Jose 10. Phone CYPRESE 2-2480.

Little Tommy had just returned from a birthday party and was asked by his mother, "I hope you didn't ask for a second piece of cake."

"No. I only asked Mrs. Smith for the recipe so you could make some like it. She gave me two more pieces."

* * *

Jack: "I think the brunettes have sweeter dispositions than the blondes."

Jim: "Well, my wife has been both and I can't see any difference."

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL DIGNITY

Nixon Screams
'Throw Him Out'
At 'Dog Lover'

(State Fed. Release)

Possible legal action against Vice President Richard Nixon was rumored this week in the wake of the compulsory "brain washing" given a heckler at a Nixon rally held last Friday night in the San Mateo High School Auditorium on the San Francisco peninsula.

The San Francisco News reported Nixon was about two-thirds through his final speech of the 1954 campaign in California when James Heavey, the heckler, rose from his balcony seat and shouted, "Tell us a dog story, Dick." Heavey was quickly surrounded by ushers and sat down.

Nixon proceeded with his speech, which was being nationally televised, but when the TV camera was turned off and the audience was still cheering, Nixon waved his arms for silence.

"I have something more to say," he said. "Everybody please sit down."

The News reported that Nixon's face was "white with anger." Heavey, meanwhile, had been escorted out of the balcony to the main floor towards an exit.

"Wait a minute," Nixon shouted, "hold him there, I want him to hear this." Nixon then proceeded with a long harangue on the evils of courtesy at a public gathering.

The Vice President said, "I know these people. We had these goon squads following me around in 1952. They heckled me then and we beat them. We'll beat them again."

The News reported that the slight, bespectacled Heavey was forcibly detained by eight huskies as Nixon lectured him on free speech.

While Heavey was still held, Nixon went into an explanation of his views on unemployment and lashed out at the "dog story" attack of Heavey.

Following the "brain washing,"

Nixon turned from the speakers stand briefly, then stepped back and waved his arms toward the fire exit at the side of the auditorium near which Heavey was held. The Vice President screamed "Throw him out!" Heavey was immediately rushed through the doors to the sidewalk.

Jokes Etc.

"It must be awful to be a debt collector. You must be unwelcome wherever you go."

"Not at all. Practically everyone asks me to call again."

Mechanic Mac says his girl friend got one of those poodle haircuts—and looks like a new man.

Prospective father-in-law to his daughter's young man: "And what are your prospects?"

"Oh, pretty good," came the reply, "unless your daughter has misled me."

The 450 gondoliers in Venice are troubled. Speeding motor boats have made canals unsafe for the hand-propelled variety. They urge a subway in Venice to eliminate need for motor craft. It could be handled, they suggest, by loans from America.

Climax to family squabble: "And furthermore, who brings home the unemployment check every week?"

Every Job Must Have Adequate First Aid Kit

Many construction workers may not know that the law requires the employer to have a First Aid kit at the site of all construction operations, and that the kit must contain certain specified articles.

We print below the official regulation issued by the California Division of Industrial Safety on this subject.

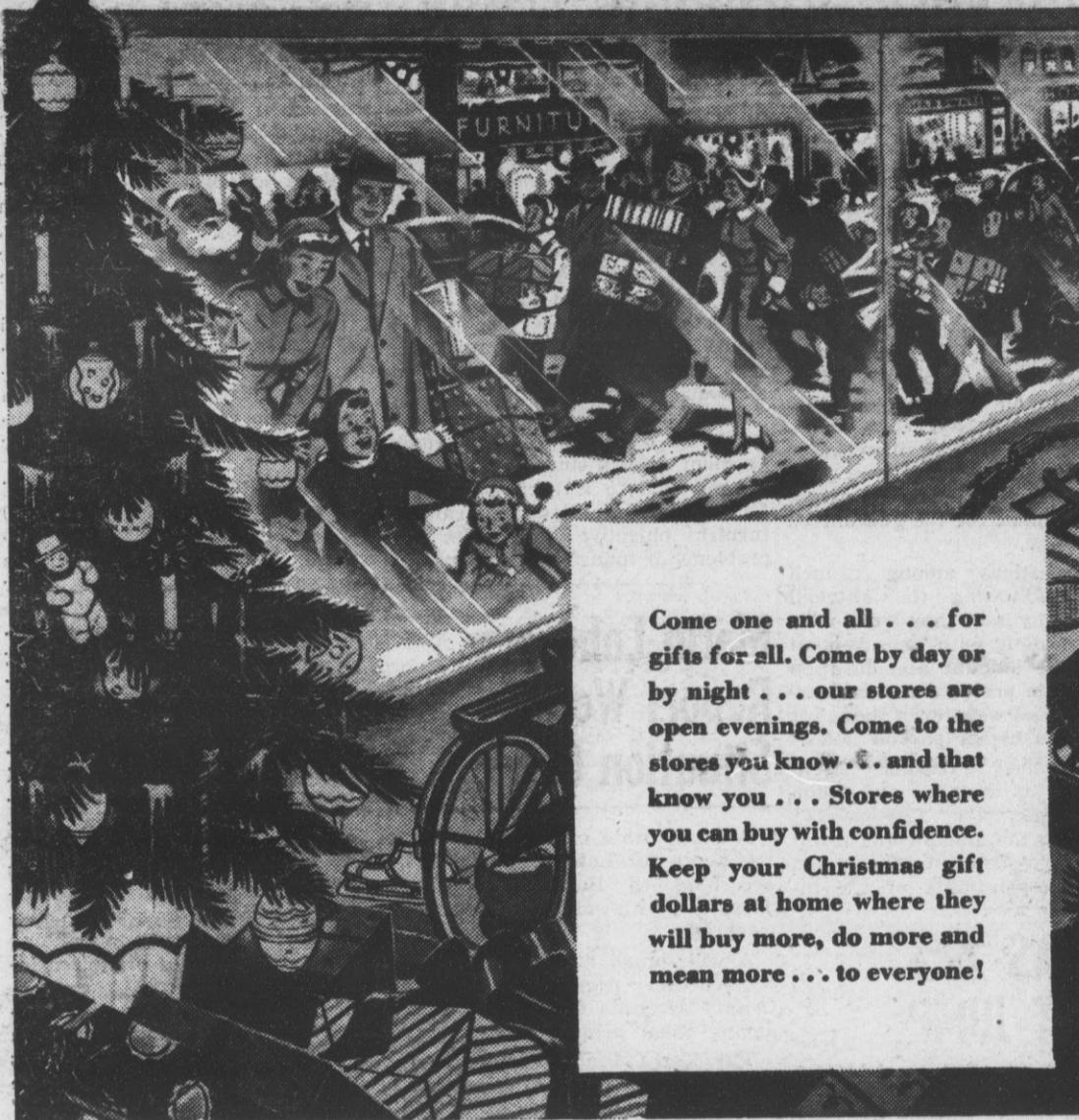
If any job you work on does not have a First Aid kit and if it does not meet these minimum requirements, demand that the employer live up to the law, and if you don't get satisfaction, notify your union of the violation.

RULES GOVERNING FIRST-AID KITS

Required by Labor Code Section 2440	Contents of one Commercial Kit which is Satisfactory
Absorbent lint	2 1/2-oz. absorbent cotton
Absorbent cotton	
Sterilized gauze (plain and medicated)	12 2" x 2" sterile gauze pads 12 3" x 3" sterile gauze pads 1 1 yd. square surgical gauze
Adhesive plaster	1 1/2" x 10 yd. Adhesive Plaster
Cotton gauze and bandages	3 2" x 10 yd. roll gauze bandages 4 1" x 10 yd. roll gauze bandages
1 Tourniquet	1 36" Tourniquet (rubber tubing)
1 Scissors	1 3" Scissors
1 Tweezers	1 3" Tweezers
1 Carbolicized petrolatum	2 1-oz. tubes petrolatum 1 1-oz. liquid petrolatum (in dropper bottle—directions for use on bottle)
1 Antiseptic Solution	1 1-oz. antiseptic (Tincture Merthiolate)
First Aid Manual	1 First-Aid Manual
First Aid Box suitable for holding supplies	1 1-oz. boric acid solution (dropper bottle—directions for use on label) 1 pg. (100) 3/4" x 3" Flexible adhesive bandages 1 pkg. (50) 3" cotton-tipped applicators 1 First Aid Box suitable for holding above list of supplies



Christmas Shop At Home



Come one and all . . . for gifts for all. Come by day or by night . . . our stores are open evenings. Come to the stores you know . . . and that know you . . . Stores where you can buy with confidence. Keep your Christmas gift dollars at home where they will buy more, do more and mean more . . . to everyone!

Scab Builder Learning Sad and Costly Lesson

San Rafael.

The ability of Marin County building trades unions to protect their wages and conditions against fly-by-night contractors from non-union areas is being demonstrated dramatically and convincingly by the continued shutdown of a construction job for the Civil Aeronautics Authority high on the slope of Mt. Tamalpais.

Heralded at the start as "The Modesto Invasion," the attempt by Charles Cunningham, non-union contractor from the Modesto area, to operate under scab conditions in Marin County has been stopped cold, and the contractor himself has admitted that his losses on this job will probably force him to quit the contracting business.

Cunningham told George R. Scott, president of the Marin County Building Trades Council, that he already was behind schedule when the unions caught up with him, last Sept. 9 and put a picket on the job.

He said he was working under a \$50 a day contract penalty. Since that time, presumably, the penalty has continued to roll up at the rate of \$50 a day, amounting by now to a very considerable sum.

Declaring that this would probably put him out of business, Cunningham added that if he were able to stay in business he never again would come back to Marin County.

Although Cunningham came here from the Modesto area where a calculated effort is being mounted by material suppliers and builders to operate open shop, it is hard to understand why he has continued to hold out against settlement with the Carpenters and Laborers and other unions involved here.

The settlement terms offered him would have cost only a small part of what it is costing him, by his own admission, to battle the unions.

Although the facility which Cunningham was building for the CAA is practically completed, his contract will not be fulfilled until he paves a stretch of road leading to it and has the power lines connected up. Presence of the Council's picket is preventing him from winding up these items and turning the job over to the government.

Insist on a Union Clerk when making your Christmas purchases.

Integrity of Trade Union Movement Tops—Schnitzler

Tulsa, Okla.—The first duty of every labor representative is to preserve "the integrity of the trade union movement," AFL Secy.-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler told the convention of the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor.

In a scathing denunciation of racketeering elements, Schnitzler said:

"Any element of corruption in our structure—no matter how isolated—reflects upon the entire trade union movement. It places new ammunition in the hands of the enemies of labor, to be used against all of labor."

"The entire labor movement, therefore, including every working, voting member, must share the responsibility for the removal of such elements wherever or whenever they may appear."

"The good name of the American Federation of Labor is a priceless asset to the millions of honest working men and women who comprise its membership. No one has the right to abuse it, or to use it lightly, for selfish personal ends. We can't afford to risk it through the easy toleration of rogues or renegades in positions of trust and honor."

"Those who would betray labor from within are as much the enemies of labor as those who attack it from without, and they deserve no more at labor's hands. The American Federation of Labor has served notice that such individuals will find no sanctuary within the house of labor."

Patronize Union Goods and Services when buying for Christmas.

JOBS DOWN WEALTH UP

Washington (PAI) — Unemployment may be higher than one year ago but stockholders are finding the first nine months of 1954 are plush compared to a similar period in 1953.

A report just issued by the Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce shows that cash dividend payments by corporations issuing public reports amounted to \$6.4 billion for the first nine months of this year. This compares with \$6 billion during the first nine months of 1953.

Commerce reports that higher dividend rates per share were primarily responsible for the increased payments this year in many industries. In some cases part of the increases may be due to firms that shifted their usual payment dates from last December to January.

Dividend cash payments dropped in comparative few industries. Among these was automobiles, non-ferrous metals, textiles and leather.

Some of the biggest increases in 1954 payments over 1953 were in finance, chemicals, oil refining, electrical machinery and iron and steel.

We Carry a Complete Line of
QUALITY MERCHANDISE
FOR
THE ENTIRE FAMILY

**SALINAS
DRY GOODS
CO.**

138 Main Street
Telephone 3857
SALINAS, CALIF.



Can WE get BANK LOANS?

The answer is YES! Whoever you are, whatever you do . . . you'll find it easy and simple to arrange a low-cost loan at this bank to meet your needs.

We're Celebrating Our 25th Year
Serving Monterey County!

Salinas National BANK

301 Main St.

Salinas, Calif.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

When in Salinas Stop at the

CIRCUS ROOM

- COCKTAIL LOUNGE
- DINING ROOM
- FOOD AT ITS BEST

Plenty of Parking Space in Our Garage

HOTEL COMINOS

150 Main Street

SALINAS, CALIFORNIA

George and Mitchell, Prop.

CAHOON

Transfer and Storage Co.



REPRESENTING **ALLIED**
VAN LINES...

NO. 1 ON U.S. HIGHWAYS—NO. 1 IN SERVICE—NO. 1 IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Telephone 5505

140 CALIFORNIA ST.

SALINAS, CALIF.

**HOMER T.
HAYWARD
Jumber Co.**

Quality and Service Since 1919
COMPLETE BUILDING SUPPLIES

Phone 4549

11 Abbott Street

Salinas, California

CLOSED SHOP IDEAL FOR GOOD RELATIONS

Despite the well-organized open-shop drive of some business groups since the early 1900s, the closed shop and the union shop made headway. By the time the Taft-Hartley Act was passed, thousands of collective-bargaining agreements provided for closed-shop or union-shop agreements.

Under the original terms of the Taft-Hartley Act a union could not negotiate union-security provisions in collective-bargaining agreements unless a majority of the workers in the unit voted for union security. Up to Oct. 22, 1951, when the act was amended, secret-ballot elections on union security were conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The record of those elections shows the overwhelming popularity of union security among workers.

During the four years in which union-security elections were required, the NLRB conducted 46,119 polls, with union security winning 97 per cent of them. There were 6,542,564 workers eligible to vote in those elections; 5,547,478 valid ballots were cast in the polls, and 91 per cent of them were cast in support of union security. So overwhelming was the support for union security that the law was amended to eliminate the necessity for the NLRB's conducting these costly and burdensome elections.

UNION SECURITY

The vast majority of collective-bargaining agreements provide for some type of union security. The Bureau of Labor Statistics analyzed 1653 agreements in effect in 1952 covering 5,549,000 workers. The government agency found that 75 per cent of these agreements covering 76 per cent of the workers had union security provisions. Union shop provisions were found in more than three-fifths of the agreements covered in the BLS survey.

Many employers, as well as students of industrial relations, agree that closed shop or union shop agreements contribute to responsible unionism and result in benefits to management.

Under open shop conditions the union is perpetually fighting for its very existence. It is always in the midst of organizing efforts. Little time or energy is left to the union, under open shop conditions, Lesser skills pay up to \$1.50.

for a constructive relationship with the employer. Both workers and management suffer as a result of the union's insecurity imposed by open shop conditions.

A 'MUST'

Responsible unionism can develop only to the extent that the union feels secure, that its position is not being attacked or undermined.

Under closed shop or union shop conditions the union is not compelled to spend its major efforts on continuous organizing drives within the plant. The union under such conditions can concentrate its attention on collective bargaining and cooperate with management for the mutual benefit of the workers and the company.

Rev. Jerome L. Toner maintains in his book, "The Closed Shop," that "the closed shop represents the acme of unionization, through which the most effective type of collective bargaining is possible. It is the bond of industrial relations by which men and masters may be united to work together in peace and harmony for their mutual benefit. Non-closed shop relations breed suspicion in proportion to the degree of nonorganization; inevitably, the union is wary of the employer, and unionists war with nonunion employees. Even though the closed shop is no panacea for all industrial difficulties, it does constitute the solution for many of them."

Wage Settlements

Washington (PAI) — The CIO Communications Workers announce three new contract settlements. In Baltimore 4417 accounting and commercial workers won pattern pay hikes as did 9000 Southern California plant workers. In Oregon 4826 workers received pattern settlements. The pattern brings hourly pay up to \$2.50 in plants and higher skilled and clerical jobs.

May Back Jobless Pay Rise in Preference to Annual Wage

Hot Springs, Va. (PAI) — If President Eisenhower asks the incoming Congress to broaden unemployment insurance coverage he may well receive the support of a good section of industry.

This was indicated during a two-day meeting of the Department of Commerce Business Advisory Council, made up of top executives of more than 200 of the nation's leading corporations.

Some of the thinking of these executives might have been voiced by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell in an off-the-record talk reported by the New York Times. Mitchell said that an increase in jobless benefits would go a long way toward reducing the pressure of many unions for the guaranteed annual wage.

In discussions among council members following the Mitchell speech, many said they were willing to go along with improvement in both the amount and duration of benefits in preference to a guaranteed annual wage even though it would mean higher payroll taxes.

Last January President Eisenhower, in his state of the union message, said the responsibility of changing the amount and terms of unemployment compensation was the responsibility of the in-

dividual states. Little was done by the states.

In Congress, an effort led by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) to establish national standards for benefits was defeated. Coverage was broadened, however, to all companies employing four or more workers.

Mitchell also told the businessmen that he would set up a business advisory board for the Labor Department after the election. It would be made up solely of business advisors "with an objective approach to problems."

The Labor Secretary said that he would not create a labor-management council since such organizations tend to attract spokesmen for special interests and cannot furnish objective judgments on problems of industrial relations.

LABOR DAY FOR THE TEACHERS

While business now has firmly entrenched in almost every major city a "business or industry-education day" on which day the city's teachers hear speeches on the businessman's viewpoints, are given lunch and taken on tours of plants, organized labor has on the whole no such opportunity of telling the teachers of labor's attitudes.

There are a few exceptions, and one is Seattle, Wash., which recently held its first "Labor-Education Day." It was the third such ever held in the U.S. and was sponsored by the Seattle Central Labor Council.

Harry O'Reilly, AFL director of organizing, told more than 200 teachers that the AFL has consistently been one of the country's strongest advocates of better schools.

O'Reilly pointed out that organized labor was the early driving force behind the expansion and improvement of our educational system.

"The expansion of public education, in turn," said O'Reilly, "helped to support the growth and effectiveness of the trade union movement."

O'Reilly declared that labor was awake to the importance of education in our society long before educators and others began to wake up to the importance of organized labor in our society.

"From the beginning, it recognized that tyranny feeds upon popular ignorance, and that men's minds must be freed before a more general freedom can be secured," said O'Reilly.

ALBANY COURT RULE UPHOLDS RIGHT TO PICKET

Albany, N.Y. — The State Court of Appeals ruled that the right to picket cannot be abridged no matter how long the picketing continues.

In a 4 to 3 decision, the highest tribunal in the state refused to issue an injunction sought by a New York City liquor store owner whose establishment was picketed for two years by members of Local 122 of the Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers International Union.

The decision reversed a ruling last December by the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court.

In the majority opinion, written by Associate Judge Marvin R. Dye, it was emphasized that the picketing was conducted legally and had a lawful objective. The fact that the picketing had gone on two years was not considered a controlling factor in the case. The opinion said:

"The test of illegality, as we see it, is not whether any particular picketing has 'gone on long enough' but whether such picketing is being lawfully conducted in the furtherance of union interests in a statutory labor dispute."

"If picketing is a legally protected right one day, it continues as such into the next."

The facts in the case, as recited by the court, indicated that in 1951 the union notified Sidney J. Wood, owner of the liquor store, that it intended to organize his sales clerks.

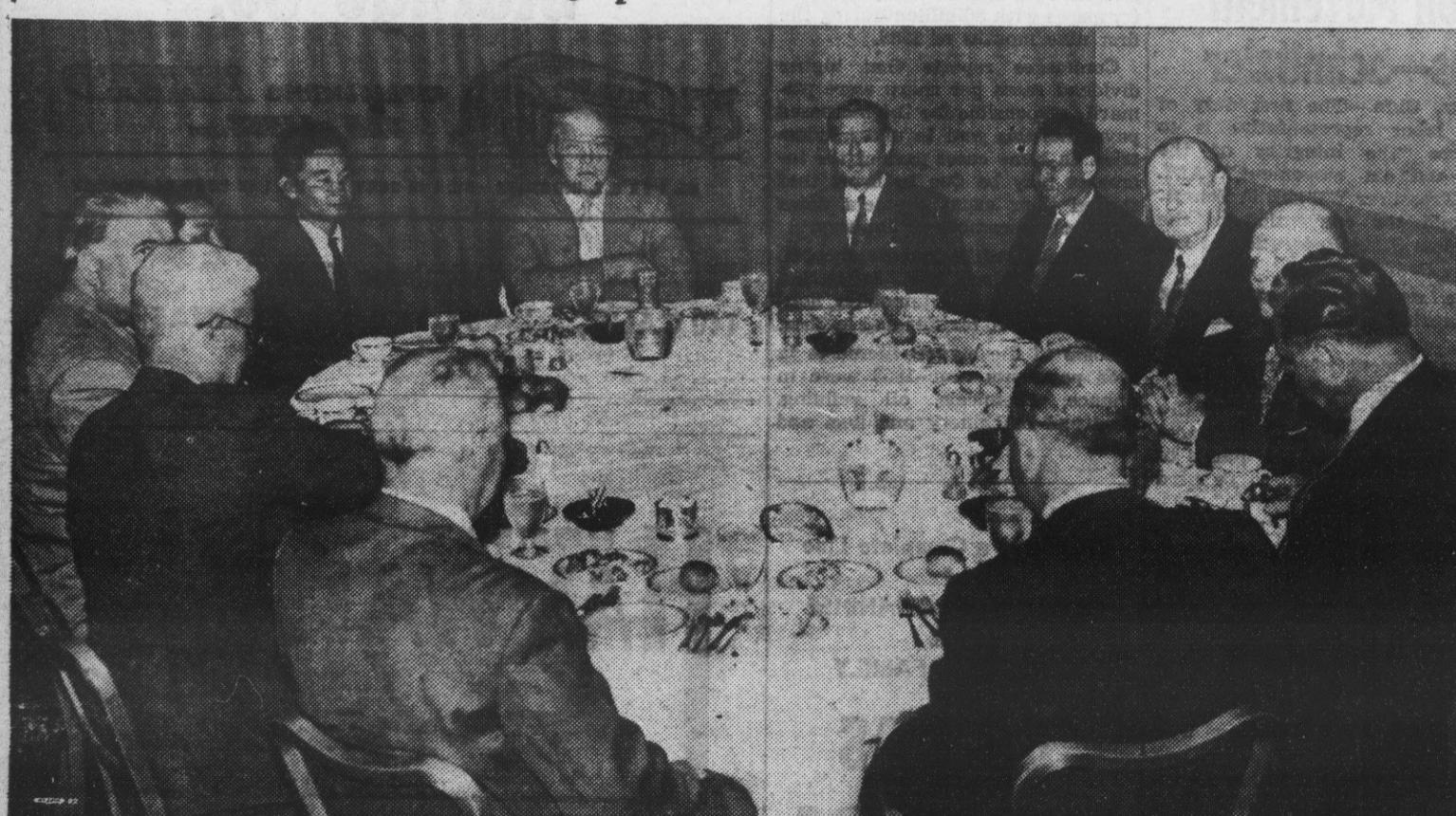
He refused to have anything to do with the union.

Stove Mounters Seek Help for Workers

St. Louis. — Local 34 of the Stove Mounters is asking donations from all unions in the St. Louis area for 25 elderly workers who lost their jobs four and a half years ago in a bitter strike against the Majestic Manufacturing Co.

Because of their age, the men are unable to find suitable employment. They worked for the stove company from 30 to 50 years each.

AFL Host to Three Japanese Labor Leaders at Luncheon



The American Federation of Labor played host in Washington, D. C., to three Japanese labor leaders who are in the United States for a three-month visit under the auspices of the international exchange program of the State Department.

AFL President George Meany led a luncheon-table discussion of mutual problems facing the free trade unions in the two countries. Urging the visitors to see all they could during their visit in the United States, he cautioned against mounting ef-

forts of the Communists to woo support and sympathy of free trade unionists through invitations to visit countries behind the Iron Curtain. He said acceptance of these bids merely plays into the hands of the Communist propaganda experts who seek to use them for the purpose of furthering Soviet objectives. AFL policy toward such "olive-branch" approaches of the Communists is one of "complete boycott," he declared.

The Japanese leaders reported that since 1951 the Communist

influence in the trade union movement has decreased and that there is mounting criticism among the rank and file members of Japan's largest trade union federation, Sohyo, against the pro-Red policy of the federation's top leadership.

In addition to Meany the AFL hosts included William F. Schnitzler, AFL secretary-treasurer; William C. Doherty, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers; Harry C. Bates, president of the Bricklayers International Union; Dave

Beck, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; and George P. Delaney, the AFL's international representative.

The visitors were Taken Katayama, vice president of the Tokyo Electric Power Workers' Union; Muneaki Shinke, executive board member of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions; and Kiyoshi Uryu, executive board member of the National Federation of Textile Industry Workers' Union.

LABORERS 272

By JOHN F. MATTOS, Secretary and Business Agent

Jobs for our people have been good due to the call for men by Gordon Ball on the freeway. Griffin Concrete Co. has started up stronger on the Maynard Smith tract.

Mrs. Felix Swain is much improved after a short illness. These are the reports we like to hear.

Mike Hughes, that up and coming young man with the Salinas Valley Realty, has recently become interested in the building industry. The official name is Western Builders. They are building homes on Central Avenue. Good luck to this new firm in its new venture!

Cliff Hedberg is running work for Joe Rogers. Rogers needs no introduction to the residents of Salinas Valley or the city of Salinas. He is building homes in the Santa Clara Valley and formerly owned and operated the Square Deal Lumber Co. on Abbott Street. Rogers has had vast experience in the developing of tracts. The Hansen Tract in the Alisal is an example. Should I say, ask the man who owns one of the Rodgers-built homes?

John Delphia Co. is rapidly finishing up its part of the freeway. Bro. Thomas Luttrell, who has been the labor foreman on the job, has left on a trip East. The report is that Bro. Luttrell had news that there was illness in the family. We truly hope that the illness is not of a serious nature. Bro. Luttrell gave this union and its members considerable work and conditions that many foremen would not have. I mean that he gave us the work that is ours rightfully and we didn't have to fight for it. Most foremen feel that if an employee receiving higher wages does the work it is OK. Our clothes and eats cost just as much as the higher paid craftsmen. Thanks, Luttrell, and hurry back.

Your Welfare Plan at No Cost to You:

Employee accidental death and dismemberment benefits. You are insured for \$1,000 against death or dismemberment in an accident on your job or off.

If you are killed in an accident, or die within 90 days as a result of an accident, your beneficiary will be paid \$1,000 in addition to the \$1,000 to be paid under your life insurance.

If you accidentally suffer the loss of one hand or one foot or the sight of one eye, you will receive \$500.

Accidental death and dismemberment benefits will not be paid for loss caused by war, or under certain other conditions described in your certificate.

Again I would like to stress the point of a job well done by your negotiating committee with the Associated General Contractors. The Welfare Plan gives many of the families of our members much greater peace of mind.

I would like also to stress again the importance of a member becoming unemployed to immediately sign up with the Employment Office so that your waiting period is taken care of as soon as possible. No loss of time means no loss of money.

Do the job correctly instead of carelessly and avoid accidents on the job. Accidents cost the employer and employee losses of untold amounts each year. In many cases the employer is in compliance with all safety laws and our people disregard these measures of safety by taking unnecessary chances and become injured. Loss of time means loss of money for our injured people. Avoid all accidents. Be careful instead of sorry!

Many happy returns of the day to the following: Tom Landon, J. T. Henry, Paul O. Dell and Teddy Herrera.

Bro. Arturo Grijeva, a steady employee of the E. J. Donahue Co., was in the office with a badly infected foot. This brother is not covered by the Welfare Plan be-

cause it was not necessary to go to the hospital. We hope that "Buck" doesn't get any worse and soon can return to his job.

Bro. Tom Landon has a couple of fingers all bandaged—Injured on the Gordon Ball job. Hurry boy, get those bandages off before your birthday.

Our members should at all times report other crafts doing our work. Don't let the various craftsmen say it's OK to do our work because they get more pay for it. A can of beans and a pair of shoes cost us as much as they do an electrician or engineer. More important is the fact that some of these crafts do our work for awhile and then they become so entrenched doing our work that they feel they are entitled to it at all times.

Our conduct as union people should be above reproach. On the job or off, we should conduct ourselves in such a manner that we cannot be talked about in a way that is injurious to our union or to labor as a whole. Be proud of the position we hold and take a step further up that well known ladder of success; this depends on all of us.

The word that Brother Wilkinson is now at home is good news. It was also learned that he may be up and around in the very near future. We are awaiting the return of Glenn back in the field.

Members please report immediately any shortage that may show on your checks. Any check that bounces turn in to the office immediately.

Be Union. Act Union. Attend meetings.

Te Vaya Bien.

TVA EARNED '54 PROFIT OF \$28.9 MILLION

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Tennessee Valley Authority said its power system earned a net profit of \$28.9 million on an \$890 million investment in the 1954 fiscal year ending June 30. The Authority said gross power revenues for the year totaled \$133.9 million while operating costs were \$105.1 million.

50 PER CENT JUMP

Last year's earnings, TVA said, were about 50 per cent above those for 1953 when the net return was \$19.3 million.

TVA has paid the U.S. Treasury, during the two decades it has been in existence, a return averaging more than 4 per cent annually on that part of its investment allocated to power facilities. Some of it is paid into the Treasury's general fund and some is plowed back into income-producing property which the Treasury owns and from which the Treasury receives still further returns.

In 1937, when the Tennessee Valley was still largely served by private utilities, those power companies plus TVA plus the municipal and cooperative distributors of TVA power paid a total of \$3.4 million in taxes and in lieu of taxes to state and local governments. In 1953, TVA and the distributors of TVA power paid a total of \$8.6 million to state and local governments in lieu of taxes.

SAVES CONSUMERS

While a return of 4 per cent was being paid to the Federal Treasury and payments to state and local governments were being more than doubled, the TVA price advantage saved \$60 million last year alone for 1.3 million consumers—more than four times as many consumers of electricity as there were in the Tennessee Valley when TVA began.

The same position, of course, extends to the employers who chisel in the payment of taxes. The department is to be commended for pursuing with equal vigor the chiseling employers as well as the chiseling recipients of benefits.

I appreciate the problem which the department faces in taking every precaution in the prosecution of chiselers to avoid the infringement of the rights of those whom the law was designed to protect. These workers—those who are involuntarily unemployed—must be the primary consideration of the department. As the department recently stated: "Every eligible worker, when involuntarily unemployed, should be able to collect his unemployment insurance without delay, with a minimum of red tape and without sacrifice of his

Mark 20 Years

Kenosha, Wis. (PAI)—Local CIO and AFL leaders and even management joined in to help Local 2269, CIO Textile Workers, celebrate its 20th anniversary. An orchestra and a buffet luncheon contributed to the celebration.

Secretary Haggerty Defines a Public Employment Agency

By C. J. HAGGERTY
Secretary-Treasurer
Calif. State Federation of Labor

The fundamental task of a public employment system is to bring workers and jobs together. This also must be the major function of the California Department of Employment as part of the United States Employment Service.

Unfortunately, there exists a natural tendency in periods of less than full employment for this major function—the job placement function—to become obscured and relegated to a position second to the administration of unemployment insurance. To the extent to which this occurs, I believe it is both unhealthy for the economy and undesirable for the worker.

At best, unemployment insurance is a poor substitute for employment. Take the example of the average manufacturing worker in California today, who earns, according to the Department of Industrial Relations, approximately \$81 a week. The \$30 maximum weekly unemployment benefit which he would draw as an unemployed person amounts to only 37 per cent of his weekly wage.

While this is an indication of the inadequacy of unemployment insurance (the original purpose of unemployment insurance was to cover at least 50 per cent of the wage loss), it serves also to point up the importance to the workers of finding new and suitable employment as soon as possible.

I want to say emphatically that no one is more desirous of obtaining quick job placement for the unemployed than the jobless worker himself. The employer may suffer a charge-back in his unemployment reserve account, but it is the worker and his family who must shrink their stomachs to fit the size of a meager unemployment benefit, while the breadwinner searches through the maze of today's complicated labor market for employment. The unemployed need and deserve the widest possible assistance by an efficient job placement service. I am thankful, therefore, that the present Director of the Department of Employment is bending every effort toward the reorganization and revitalization of this essential service.

I am also convinced, as I have stated on previous occasions, that an effective and efficient placement service could well result in the elimination of so-called chiseling and fraud in the payment of unemployment insurance benefits. The AFL's position in regard to chiselers was made clear in the report to the Resolutions Committee of the 1953 Convention of the Federation, which was adopted without a dissenting vote. "The State Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions," the report declared, "have no sympathy whatsoever with any person or persons who chisel on unemployment insurance. This system was devised for the protection of workers who are unemployed and unable to secure work and was not devised to enable workers to take paid vacations."

The same position, of course, extends to the employers who chisel in the payment of taxes. The department is to be commended for pursuing with equal vigor the chiseling employers as well as the chiseling recipients of benefits.

I appreciate the problem which the department faces in taking every precaution in the prosecution of chiselers to avoid the infringement of the rights of those whom the law was designed to protect. These workers—those who are involuntarily unemployed—must be the primary consideration of the department. As the department recently stated: "Every eligible worker, when involuntarily unemployed, should be able to collect his unemployment insurance without delay, with a minimum of red tape and without sacrifice of his



C. J. HAGGERTY

No Right to Work

Keokuk, Ia. (PAI)—Ray Mills, president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, recently told a story which illustrates some of the intended confusion about the "right to work" law:

"I had a fellow call me up and say, 'Ray, I lost my job. Can they do that? What about the right to work law?' I told him that law didn't do him a bit of good and was not meant to do him any good."

Rate of Spending Declines by 3%

Chicago.—The spending rate as measured by volume of checks drawn declined 3 per cent in September from the level of a year ago, the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago reported. The bank district includes all of Iowa and most of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

ment insurance program. As a wage-loss system, predicated on the desirability of maintaining purchasing power and reducing to a minimum the suffering of the unemployed, California's unemployment insurance program has many serious deficiencies. Naturally, I do not look to the department to make up these deficiencies in the administration of the program. But I do ask that the law be administered with reason and fairness.

As a representative of organized labor, I have not hesitated to be critical of California's unemploy-

ECONOMY DRUG STORES



3 Stores to Serve You:

238 Main St. Phone 5363
823 E. Alisal Phone 2-1604
409 Main St. Phone 3247
Salinas, California

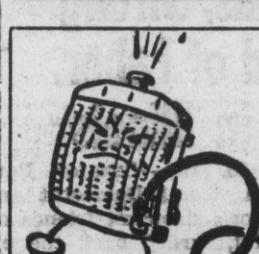
Shop Mondays, Fridays 'til 9
Phone 7355 Free Parking

Eyes Examined
DR. MILTON R. SIEGAL, M.S.
OPTOMETRIST
245 MAIN STREET
Phone 6738
SALINAS

FOR QUALITY FURNITURE RUGS - REFRIGERATORS - STOVES

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.

John & California Sts. Phone 4522 Salinas, California
LIBERAL TERMS



Salinas Radiator Shop

Radiators Cleaned, Repaired and Rebuilt

231 East Market St. Phone 5647

NEW and USED

8-Hour Service—In at 8 and Out at 5

J. C. PENNEY CO.

Khaki Pants
Khaki Shirts
UNION MADE — SANFORIZED SHRUNK
Heavy Weight for Longer Wear
Shop at Penney's and Save

930 South Main St. Phone 5748
Salinas, Calif.

Shelf & Heavy Hardware • Sporting Goods • China & Glassware
Sherwin-Williams Paints • Westinghouse Appliances

Messick Hardware

Phone 8084

247 Main St.

Salinas, Calif.

Labor News

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1954

*llib
ogidep*

Did anyone miss us in San Mateo County last week? Printers tell us the column got mis-laid. Well, for those who didn't see it, there were nine paragraphs, ranging from bad to worse, none of which would I even consider repeating. You're lucky you missed it!

Saw somewhere that Albert Beeson, Pres. Eisenhower's last appointment to the National Labor Relations Board, has decided to retire from the Board when his term ends on Dec. 16. From the fight he made for the job last February, you'd think he wouldn't resign for anything. His wife is seriously ill, however, from what we hear. Maybe the President can find another man to appoint to the NLRB, which is supposed to help protect laboring people.

Sign along Santa Cruz highway a few days ago caused some interest. Sign was propped up on the seat of a fixture usually the most import in the modern bathroom. Sign read: "Republican Platform—Turn Handle for Promises!" (P.S.: My informant insists that this story is no good unless we can describe fully just what the sign was adorning—hope you can get a good word picture, LaVerne!)

Jerry Coakley, San Jose Teamsters' business agent, suffered two broken arms in a fall recently. Jerry always tells us "Progress" when we ask "what's doing?" but we wonder how much progress he's making with both arms tied up tight. Hope you're progressing well, tho, Jerry!

Story about a large sign board in upper Santa Clara County, erected by non-union men behind a picket line: When one of the non-union crew leaned a ladder against the sign, it collapsed—narrowly missing some children who had been playing nearby but who had just been chased off by the picket. If ever a picket deserves a bonus from the man picketed this is it—think of the damage suit the non-union builder was saved because of the picket's love for kiddies. We can supply name of the picket if the non-union builder wants!

Helen Bogard, office secy. for San Jose Retail Clerks, sent card from Kansas City on air trip to Washington, D. C. and other points. Says it was 27 degrees, but sunny. Nice picture of a big airliner too, for our collection.

For the past two weeks my wife has been boasting to her friends that at last I have something in my head—but my cold is getting better now, thank you.

Railway Clerks Sign Wage, Vacation Pact

New York.—Higher wages and longer vacations for 30,000 employees featured a new wage pact signed by the AFL's Brotherhood of Railway Clerks with the Railways Express Co.

The settlement provides five-cent hourly wage boosts and three-week vacations for employees with 15 years service. In addition, a 13-cent cost of living adjustment earned in the past is made part of basic wage rates. An escalator arrangement geared to the cost of living is scrapped in the new contract.

It is fine to think you are usually right, as long as you can keep it a secret.

Painters Top Trades in Pay Gains

(State Fed. Release)

Painters showed the greatest wage rate gains among unionized building trades workers in the three-month period ending October 1, the U.S. Labor Department announced this week.

The Department reported the results of its quarterly survey of seven major building trades in 85 cities.

It said pay scales for painters rose 3.3 cents an hour on the average. Union workers in most of the other building trades studied showed gains ranging from 2.0 to 2.7 cents an hour. For plumbers, the scales rose 1.0 cents, and for building laborers, 0.7 cents.

One out of every nine wage rate adjustments made in the trades through collective bargaining called for increases of 15 cents, and another one out of nine for 12½ cents. One out of four called for 10 cents an hour and one in six for 5 cents. However, a greater proportion of the workers whose pay scales went up were affected by the 15 and 12½-cent increases than by the 10 and 5-cent pay hikes.

For all workers, hourly pay scales rose an average of eight-tenths of one per cent during the three-month period, the Bureau of Labor Statistics survey showed. The estimated average wage scale of the building trades workers was \$2.82 an hour on October 1.

Increases in pay scales were reported for at least one trade in half of the cities studied. In all, a fifth of the building trades workers surveyed were affected by scale changes. The proportion of workers receiving increases differed by trade and varied from a tenth of the plumbers to a fourth of the painters and plasterers and a fifth of the carpenters, numerically the largest group surveyed.

For the first nine months of 1954, the average increase in rates for all trades combined amounted to 10 cents an hour. This represented an advance of 3.2 per cent for the January-September period, compared with a rise of four per cent in the like months of 1953.

On October 1 this year, scales were about 38 per cent above the average for the three years 1947-1949.

Douglas, Strong Friend of Labor, Wins in Illinois

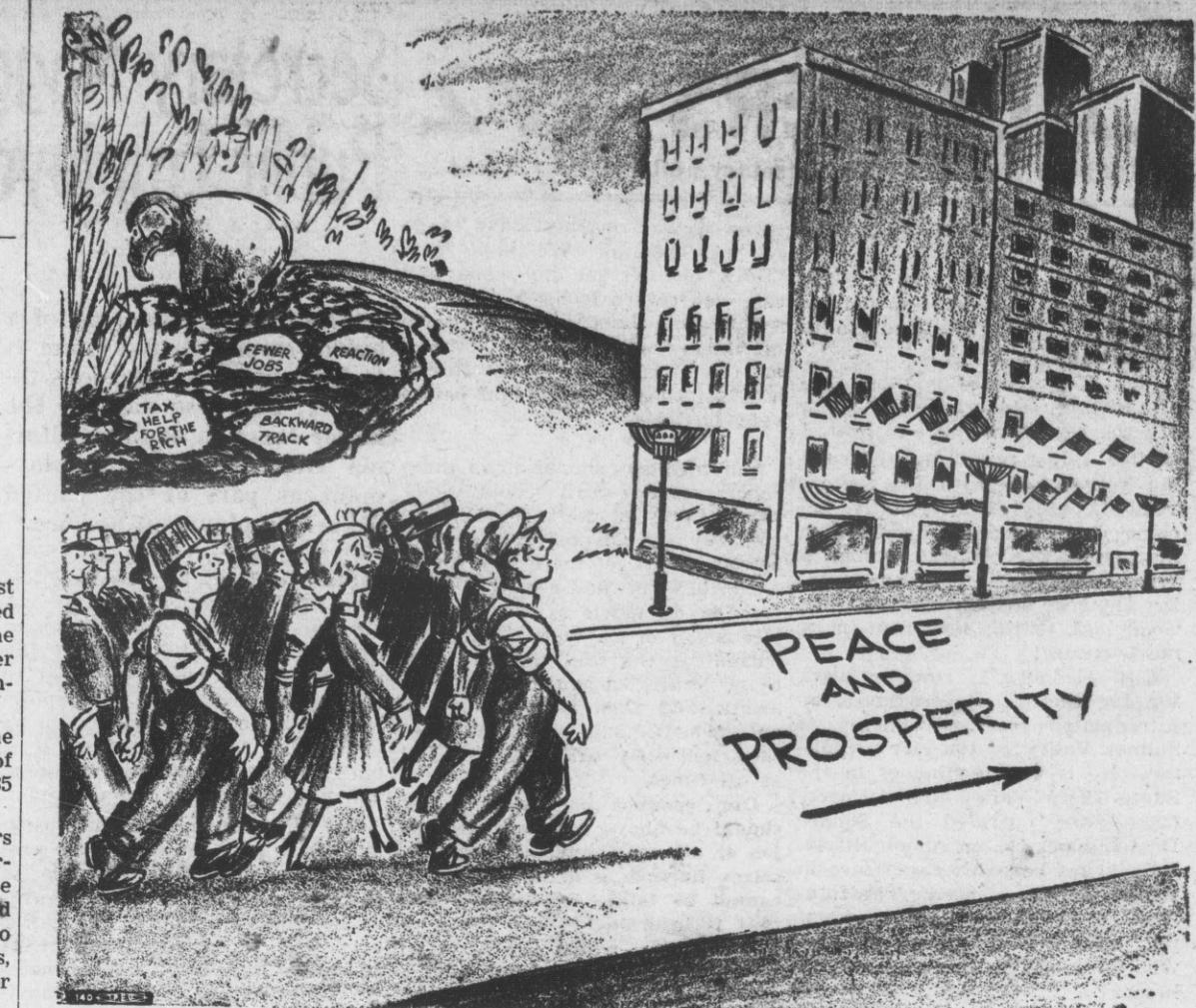
Springfield, Ill.—Senator Paul Douglas, a liberal Democrat and one of labor's strongest friends on Capitol Hill, turned back the effort of Joseph Meek (R.) to defeat his bid for re-election. Douglas piled up a majority of some 300,000 votes out of 3.1 million cast.

After claiming victory, Douglas angrily accused Republicans of engineering a "slow count." He sent a telegram to the Federal Bureau of Investigation charging "all indications point to the fact that Republicans are holding out large numbers of precincts . . . in an effort to manipulate the election." He asked the FBI to check "for possible fraud."

In Congressional races, Democrats unseated three Republican incumbents. James Murray beat Fred Busby and Kenneth Gray defeated Runt Bishop, and Charles Boyle won over Edgar Jones.

You have not converted a man because you have silenced him.

John, Viscount Morley



What's Good for GM Is Bad for You!

New York.—What is good for General Motors ought to be good for Joe Taxpayer, but it just doesn't work out that way.

GM, the world's largest corporation, reports that for the first nine months of the year its net profits worked out to \$6.58 a share compared to \$5.08 a share for the same period in 1953.

The profit peak was accomplished despite a 9 per cent drop in sales. But, GM's taxes for the nine-month period were 39 per cent less.

Joe Taxpayer's tax bill dropped something less than 10 per cent in the same period.

Demos Will Head House Committees

Washington.—Sam Rayburn of Texas will again become Speaker of the House of Representatives as a result of the November 2 elections when the Democrats gained a majority of seats in that body. Rayburn had served as Speaker longer than anyone else in history when Joe Martin, of Massachusetts, took over the gavel in 1953 as a result of the Republican victory the previous November. Martin now will become the minority floor leader.

John McCormack (Mass.) will take over as majority floor leader and Percy Priest (Tenn.) as majority whip. The Republican whip will be Charles Halleck (Ind.).

Democrats will assume all committee chairmanships. Heading the Education and Labor Committee will be Graham Barden (N.C.), who has opposed most measures favorable to working people. He will replace Samuel McConnell (Pa.).

Other major committee chairmanships will be: Agriculture, Harold Cooley (N.C.); Appropriations, Clarence Cannon (Mo.); Armed Services, Carl Vinson (Ga.); Banking and Currency, Brent Spence (Ky.); Foreign Affairs, James Richards (S.C.); Government Operations, William Dawson (Ill.); Interior, Clair Engle (Calif.); Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Percy Priest (Tenn.); Judiciary, Emanuel Celler (N.Y.); Merchant Marine, Edward Hart (N.J.); Post Office and Civil Service, Tom Murray (Tenn.); Rules, Howard Smith (Va.); Un-American Activities, Francis Walter (Pa.); Veterans Affairs, Olin Teague (Tex.); Ways and Means, Jere Cooper (Tenn.).

After claiming victory, Douglas angrily accused Republicans of engineering a "slow count." He sent a telegram to the Federal Bureau of Investigation charging "all indications point to the fact that Republicans are holding out large numbers of precincts . . . in an effort to manipulate the election." He asked the FBI to check "for possible fraud."

In Congressional races, Democrats unseated three Republican incumbents. James Murray beat Fred Busby and Kenneth Gray defeated Runt Bishop, and Charles Boyle won over Edgar Jones.

You have not converted a man because you have silenced him.

John, Viscount Morley

It is fine to think you are usually right, as long as you can keep it a secret.

John, Viscount Morley

'Right to Scab' Laws Disrupting Union Bargaining

"Right to work" laws disrupt bargaining yet 17 states have outlawed all forms of union security. The Taft-Hartley Act—which permits union-security provision other than the closed shop—permits the states to restrict or limit all other forms of union-security provisions. This federal statute specifically permits the states to be more restrictive than the federal law

in its New York, Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois plants but in its Texas, Alabama, and Virginia plants, all forms of union security are outlawed by state legislation.

The United States developed a national economy—as contrasted with regional economies—about a hundred years ago, with the growth

of railroads, manufacturing industries, and standardized manufactured products. The industrialization of the country since the 1860s has resulted in the creation of a national market and the development of large multiplant firms.

A national economy requires national economic policies. To atomize collective bargaining through the Taft-Hartley Act and state "right to work" laws is to restrain trade unions and business firms from functioning properly within a national economy dependent on interstate commerce and multiplant companies.

The selection of union security for special restrictions under a combination of federal and state laws is an obvious attempt to undermine collective bargaining. This policy of union security clearly stems from an antilabor bias, regardless of how it is cloaked.

The claims of high principle for "right to work" laws have no basis in fact. These laws have but one single-minded aim: the undermining of union strength by disrupting effective collective bargaining and atomizing industrial relations.

The United States Steel Corporation, General Motors, and General Electric, for example, operate establishments in many states. They produce standardized goods for sale in a national market. Their products are sold at uniform prices throughout the nation. They negotiate collective-bargaining agreements covering wages, hours, and working conditions, for workers in many plants in many parts of the country. But under the present law union-security practices may differ from plant to plant, depending upon the state laws as well as upon the federal law.

DIFFERENT STATES

A multiplant company may operate under a union-shop provision

Sen. Gillette Beaten In Iowa Senate Vote

Des Moines, Iowa.—In one of the nation's big election upsets, Republican Congressman Thomas Martin defeated the bid of Senator Guy Gillette (D.) for re-election. Gillette, considered his party's biggest vote-getter in this state, has served 14 years in the Senate and four in the House. He won election in 1948 by 161,000 votes.

Martin received about 415,000 votes to 377,000 for Gillette.